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The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Dates are listed as released by sources and are sometimes subject to change.

Committee Hearings

- Nov. 16-19 -- FOOD DISTRIBUTION PROBLEMS, House Small Business, Subcommittee No. 5, Denver.
- Nov. 16-20 -- JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PROBLEMS, Senate Judiciary, Juvenile Delinquency Subc. Field hearings: San Diego Nov. 16-17; San Francisco Nov. 19-20.
- Nov. 16-20 -- NEW YORK-PUERTO RICO COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES, House Un-American Activities. Field hearings: New York -- Nov. 16-17; Puerto Rico -- Nov. 18-20.
- Nov. 16-Dec. 11 -- PROBLEMS OF THE AGED AND AGING, Senate Labor and Public Welfare, Subcommittee on Problems of the Aged and Aging. Field hearings: Grand Rapids -- Nov. 16-17; Miami -- Dec. 1-2; Detroit -- Dec. 10-11.
- Nov. 16-Dec. 18 -- INCOME TAX SYSTEM, House Ways and Means.
- Nov. 16-Dec. 18 -- UNEMPLOYMENT STUDY, Senate Unemployment Problems. Field hearings: Welch, W.Va. -- Nov. 16; Wheeling, W.Va. -- Nov. 18; Superior, Wis. -- Nov. 19; Hibbing, Minn. -- Nov. 20; Kentucky -- Nov. 30; Indiana -- Dec. 1; La Porte, Ind. -- Dec. 2-4; Rock Springs -- Dec. 14; Schenectady -- Dec. 18.
- Nov. 18-Dec. 8 -- WATER RESOURCES AND NEEDS, Senate Select National Water Resources. Field hearings: Topeka -- Nov. 18; Des Moines -- Nov. 19; Salt Lake City -- Nov. 23; Alexandria, La. -- Nov. 30; Columbia, S.C. -- Dec. 2; Jacksonville -- Dec. 3; Augusta, Maine -- Dec. 7; Boston -- Dec. 8.
- Nov. 19 -- HEARING PROCEDURES IN ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES, Senate Judiciary, Administrative Practice and Procedure Subc.
- Nov. 30 -- DRUG INDUSTRY MONOPOLY, Senate Judiciary, Antitrust and Monopoly Subc.
- Nov. 30 -- MANPOWER PROBLEMS IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, House Post Office and Civil Service, Manpower Utilization Subc.

Other Events

- Nov. 16 -- AFL-CIO MURRAY-GREEN AWARD, to be presented to former President Harry S. Truman, Kansas City, Mo.
- Nov. 16-17 -- NATIONAL GRANGE, 93rd annual meeting Lafayette Hotel, Long Beach, Calif.

- Nov. 16-18 -- NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE COUNCIL INC., 46th national convention, Waldorf-Astoria, New York.
- Nov. 16-19 -- NATIONAL MILK PRODUCERS FEDERATION, 43rd annual convention, Washington.
- Nov. 16-20 -- NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK CONFERENCE, Washington.
- Nov. 16-20 -- NATO PARLIAMENTARIANS' CONFERENCE, fifth annual conference, Old House Office Bldg., Washington.
- Nov. 29-Dec. 2 -- AMERICAN MUNICIPAL CONGRESS, 36th annual conference, address by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.), Denver.
- Nov. 29-Dec. 4 -- INVESTMENT BANKERS ASSN. OF AMERICA, annual convention, Bal Harbour, Fla.
- Dec. 1-2 -- NUCLEAR CONFERENCE ON RADIOISOTOPES, sponsored by AEC, Detroit.
- Dec. 3-22 -- PRESIDENT EISENHOWER FOREIGN TRIP. Itinerary: Dec. 4 -- Rome; Dec. 6 -- Ankara; Dec. 7 -- Karachi; Dec. 9 -- Kabul; Dec. 9-13 -- New Delhi; Dec. 14 -- Teheran; Dec. 14 -- Athens; Dec. 19-22 -- Paris; Dec. 22 -- Rabat; Dec. 22 -- Washington.
- Dec. 5 -- LOUISIANA DEMOCRATIC GUBERNATORIAL PRIMARY.
- Dec. 12-16 -- NATIONAL FOOD BROKERS ASSN., 56th annual convention, Chicago.
- Dec. 13-17 -- AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION, annual meeting, Chicago.
- Dec. 15 -- COTTON AND PEANUT GROWER REFERENDUM, 1960 crops, conducted by Agriculture Dept.
- Dec. 19-20 -- WESTERN SUMMIT MEETING, Paris.
- Jan. 5-8 -- NATIONAL COUNCIL OF FARMER CO-OPERATIVES, 31st annual meeting, Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta.
- Jan. 6 -- 86th CONGRESS RECONVENES.
- Jan. 18-20 -- NATIONAL CANNERS ASSN., annual convention, Miami Beach.
- Jan. 27 -- REPUBLICAN FUND RAISING DINNER, address by President Eisenhower, Pan Pacific Auditorium, Los Angeles. Fifty other dinners scheduled throughout the country.
- Jan. 28-29 -- PRIVATE TRUCK COUNCIL OF AMERICA INC., 21st annual convention, Roosevelt Hotel, New York City.
- Feb. 8 -- AFL-CIO, annual winter meeting, Miami Beach.
- April 5-14 -- COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT ALBERTO L. CAMARGO, state visit to the United States.

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PARTY MAJORITIES AGREED ON 50% OF ROLL CALLS IN 1959

Half the issues which came down to roll-call votes in Congress in 1959 were ones on which the majority of both parties agreed. This fact sheet measures the extent of bipartisanship by parties as a whole and individual Members of Congress.

	Total Roll Calls	Bipartisan Roll Calls	Percent Of Total
1959			
BOTH CHAMBERS	302	151	50%
Senate	215	112	52
House	87	39	45
1958			
BOTH CHAMBERS	293	169	58%
Senate	200	113	57
House	93	56	60
1957			
BOTH CHAMBERS	207	110	53%
Senate	107	69	64
House	100	41	41
1956			
BOTH CHAMBERS	203	102	50%
Senate	130	61	47
House	73	41	56

Party Scores

Bipartisan Support and Bipartisan Opposition scores are composites -- the percentage of the time the average party Member voted with or against a bipartisan majority of the Senate or House. Failures to vote tend to lower both Support and Opposition scores.

	1959		85th CONGRESS	
	DEM.	GOP	DEM.	GOP
BIPARTISAN SUPPORT				
Both Chambers	71%	71%	70%	71%
Senate	73	74	68	71
House	70	70	71	72
BIPARTISAN OPPOSITION				
Both Chambers	17%	16%	16%	15%
Senate	15	15	17	14
House	18	17	15	15

Individual Scores

Highest Bipartisan Support scorers -- those who voted with bipartisan majorities most consistently -- in 1959.

Senate		Republicans	
Democrats			
Johnson (Texas)	89%	Smith (Maine)	92%
Hayden (Ariz.)	88	Kuchel (Calif.)	87
Byrd (W.Va.)	86	Allott (Colo.)	84
Holland (Fla.)	86	Beall (Md.)	84
Jackson (Wash.)	86	Mundt (S.D.)	82
Engle (Calif.)	85	Cooper (Ky.)	81
Mansfield (Mont.)	85		

Definitions

● **BIPARTISAN ROLL CALLS** -- Roll-call votes on which a majority of voting Democrats agreed with a majority of voting Republicans. Roll calls on which either party divides evenly are included.

● **BIPARTISAN SUPPORT SCORES** -- Percentage of bipartisan roll calls on which a Member votes "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the bipartisan majority. Failures to vote, even if a Member announces his stand, lower his score.

● **BIPARTISAN OPPOSITION SCORES** -- Percentage of bipartisan roll calls on which a Member votes "yea" or "nay" in opposition to the bipartisan majority. A Member's Support and Opposition scores add to 100 percent only if he voted on all bipartisan roll calls. For names of Members who missed one or more 1959 roll calls because of their illness or illness in their families, see Weekly Report p. 1363.

House		Republicans	
Democrats			
Natcher (Ky.)	100%	Avery (Kan.)	97%
Ikard (Texas)	97	Schenck (Ohio)	97
Thornberry (Texas)	97	Baldwin (Calif.)	95
Beckworth (Texas)	95	Chenoweth (Colo.)	95
Burke (Ky.)	95	Fenton (Pa.)	95
Doyle (Calif.)	95	Nelsen (Minn.)	95
Jarman (Okla.)	95		
Mahon (Texas)	95		
Mills (Ark.)	95		
Rogers (Colo.)	95		
Wright (Texas)	95		

Highest Bipartisan Opposition scorers -- those who voted against bipartisan majorities most consistently -- in 1959.

Senate		Republicans	
Democrats			
Morse (Ore.)	31%	Williams (Del.)	33%
Russell (Ga.)	30	Langer (N.D.)	29
Thurmond (S.C.)	30	Case (N.J.)	21
Proxmire (Wis.)	29	Cotton (N.H.)	21
Byrd (Va.)	25	Curtis (Neb.)	21
Talmadge (Ga.)	25	Goldwater (Ariz.)	21

House		Republicans	
Democrats			
Rogers (Texas)	46%	Johansen (Mich.)	49%
Harmon (Ind.)	44	Mason (Ill.)	46
Dent (Pa.)	41	Devine (Ohio)	41
Dowdy (Texas)	41	Gross (Iowa)	41
Meyer (Vt.)	41	Hoffman (Mich.)	41
Williams (Miss.)	41	O'Konski (Wis.)	41
		Smith (Calif.)	41
		Smith (Kan.)	41

Bipartisan Support-Opposition Scores

House Bipartisanship - 1959 and 85th Congress

1. BIPARTISAN SUPPORT, 1959. Percentage of 39 Bipartisan Support roll calls in 1959 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the majority of both parties. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.
2. BIPARTISAN OPPOSITION, 1959. Percentage of 39 Bipartisan Support roll calls in 1959 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the majority of both parties. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.
3. BIPARTISAN SUPPORT, 85th CONGRESS. Percentage of 97 Bipartisan Support roll calls in 1957-58 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the majority of both parties. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.
4. BIPARTISAN OPPOSITION, 85th CONGRESS. Percentage of 97 Bipartisan Support roll calls in 1957-58 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the majority of both parties. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

Headnotes

-- Not a Representative in 85th Congress.

* Not eligible for all 39 Bipartisan roll calls in 1959. Percentage based on number of votes for which Representative was eligible.

† Died after adjournment of 1959 session of 86th Congress.

	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4	
ALABAMA					25 Kasem	64	23	--	--	HAWAII					
3 Andrews	54	23	68	32	17 King	82	18	88	12	AL Inouye	82*	18*	--	--	
1 Boykin	46	5	54	18	26 Roosevelt	56	28	72	10	IDAHO					
7 Elliott	72	8	84	14	21 Hiestand	56	31	53	28	1 Post	74	23	84	16	
2 Grant	67	33	53	23	22 Holt	67	28	78	14	2 Budge	64	26	52	47	
9 Huddleston	87	13	89	11	18 Hosmer	72	15	88	5	ILLINOIS					
8 Jones	79	13	85	12	16 Jackson	46	5	71	8	25 Gray	62	26	74	16	
5 Rains	74	15	57	12	24 Lipscomb	64	28	74	23	21 Mack	74	18	88	8	
4 Roberts	82	13	84	9	15 McDonough	44	26	74	10	24 Price	82	18	90	10	
6 Selden	85	15	85	14	20 Smith	51	41	62	30	23 Shipley	59	31	--	--	
ALASKA					COLORADO					16 Allen	49	36	78	20	
AL Rivers	77	13	--	--	4 Aspinall	92	0	84	12	17 Arends	77	10	77	16	
ARIZONA					2 Johnson	59	21	--	--	19 Chipfield	85	8	78	8	
2 Udall	82	13	72	11	1 Rogers	95	5	87	9	14 Hoffman	62	33	--	--	
1 Rhodes	72	21	75	15	3 Chenoweth	95	3	95	5	15 Mason	26	46	18	33	
ARKANSAS					CONNECTICUT					18 Michel	64	18	68	21	
5 Alford	56	33	--	--	2 Bowles	64	13	--	--	20 Simpson	69	26	--	--	
1 Gathings	72	23	84	13	1 Daddario	77	21	--	--	22 Springer	92	8	90	10	
4 Harris	77	18	80	16	3 Giaimo	72	18	--	--	Chicago-Cook County					
2 Mills	95	5	76	22	4 Irwin	79	15	--	--	12 Boyle†	82	18	92	8	
6 Norrell	72	26	65	27	AL Kowalski	74	21	--	--	1 Dawson	67	18	53	6	
3 Trimble	92	8	70	12	5 Monagan	72	15	--	--	5 Kluczynski	74	8	76	5	
CALIFORNIA					DELAWARE					7 Libonati	82	18	93	7	
7 Cohelan	62	21	--	--	AL McDowell	77	3	--	--	3 Murphy	90	10	--	--	
14 Hagen	74	15	86	12	FLORIDA					6 O'Brien	85	15	93	5	
2 Johnson	72	28	--	--	2 Bennett	79	21	81	19	2 O'Hara	85	15	89	9	
11 McFali	87	10	88	11	4 Fascell	92	8	89	8	11 Pucinski	74	26	--	--	
1 Miller (C.W.)	79	21	--	--	7 Haley	64	36	65	35	8 Rostenkowski	56	18	--	--	
8 Miller (G.P.)	67	21	60	12	5 Herlong	79	5	71	21	9 Yates	77	15	78	12	
3 Moss	69	18	86	10	8 Matthews	77	23	79	18	13 Church	72	28	75	25	
29 Sound	85	8	85	4	6 Rogers	79	21	74	26	10 Collier	64	26	62	27	
5 Shelley	64	15	65	7	3 Sikes	38	28	67	22	4 Derwinski	44	28	--	--	
27 Sheppard	72	10	62	9	1 Cramer	85	8	82	11	INDIANA					
12 Sisk	77	18	84	12	GEORGIA					11 Barr	64	28	--	--	
6 Baldwin	95	5	95	5	8 Blich	59	21	54	27	3 Brademas	77	21	--	--	
10 Gubser	79	8	86	3	10 Brown	77	23	76	24	8 Denton	67	21	82	10	
4 Mailliard	77	5	69	2	5 Davis	59	33	51	34	10 Harmon	51	44	--	--	
13 Teague	77	10	77	9	4 Flynt	62	31	53	43	9 Hogan	69	28	--	--	
28 Utt	54	31	54	39	3 Forrester	62	26	65	31	1 Madden	77	21	91	6	
30 Wilson	69	13	75	5	9 Landrum	49	26	46	28	5 Roush	72	26	--	--	
9 Younger	82	8	90	3	7 Mitchell	64	18	75	16	6 Wampler	72	26	--	--	
Los Angeles County					2 Pilcher	46	23	59	21	4 Adair	67	26	70	22	
23 Doyle	95	5	80	3	1 Preston	67	23	35	12	7 Bray	67	21	62	28	
19 Holifield	44	21	67	13	6 Vinson	85	8	60	10	2 Halleck	77	5	75	11	

BIPARTISANSHIP
1959 and 85th Congress

	1	2	3	4
IOWA				
4 Carter†	49	15	--	--
6 Coad	64	23	88	6
5 Smith	82	18	--	--
2 Wolf	72	23	--	--
3 Gross	59	41	46	47
8 Hoeven	72	26	74	19
7 Jensen	67	28	51	39
1 Schwengel	92	8	77	15
KANSAS				
5 Breeding	82	10	84	8
2 George	85	15	--	--
3 Hargis	67	28	--	--
1 Avery	97	3	86	7
4 Rees	74	23	75	25
6 Smith	41	41	37	41
KENTUCKY				
3 Burke	95	3	--	--
4 Chelf	72	10	85	9
2 Natcher	100	0	86	14
7 Perkins	79	10	85	10
5 Spence	74	3	71	8
1 Stubblefield	92	0	--	--
6 Watts	85	0	86	6
8 Siler	54	31	56	23
LOUISIANA				
2 Boggs	85	5	70	10
4 Brooks	64	18	61	15
1 Hebert	69	3	51	20
8 McSween	62	21	--	--

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4
6 Morrison	36	8	46	14	NEBRASKA					7 Lennon	64	31	63	23	6 McMillan	59	31	49	32
5 Passman	69	18	58	25	3 Brock	72	28	--	--	5 Scott	62	26	61	30	2 Riley	69	15	63	30
7 Thompson	23	8	45	23	4 McGinley	79	15	--	--	11 Whitener	64	28	63	28	1 Rivers	67	15	37	27
3 Willis	59	13	58	26	2 Cunningham	67	33	67	22	10 Jonas	74	26	63	37	SOUTH DAKOTA				
MAINE					1 Weaver	67	21	66	31	NORTH DAKOTA					1 McGovern	67	18	82	15
2 Coffin	77	5	75	8	NEVADA					AL Burdick	64	23	--	--	2 Berry	64	31	67	26
1 Oliver	74	26	--	--	AL Baring	54	26	60	18	AL Short	59	28	--	--	TENNESSEE				
3 McIntire	87	13	65	14	NEW HAMPSHIRE					OHIO					6 Bass	85	13	67	22
MARYLAND					2 Bass	69	10	71	10	9 Ashley	67	18	77	8	9 Davis	64	5	64	7
2 Brewster	79	5	--	--	1 Merrow	74	8	85	8	11 Cook	77	15	--	--	8 Everett	82	18	80	18
4 Fallon	79	3	86	7	NEW JERSEY					20 Feighan	77	18	80	14	4 Evins	56	5	72	12
6 Foley	82	15	--	--	11 Addonizio	72	18	90	6	18 Hays	59	18	59	11	3 Frazier	67	13	89	10
7 Friedel	85	10	75	5	14 Daniels	74	18	--	--	19 Kirwan	74	13	74	12	5 Loser	79	0	65	15
3 Garmatz	72	10	84	6	13 Gallagher	72	13	--	--	17 Levering	82	18	--	--	7 Murray	67	26	63	19
1 Johnson	85	5	--	--	10 Rodino	74	18	92	6	10 Moeller	67	10	--	--	2 Baker	82	5	82	6
5 Lankford	92	5	89	5	4 Thompson	62	18	77	12	6 Vacancy					1 Reece	59	13	62	15
MASSACHUSETTS					3 Auchincloss	67	8	79	4	21 Vanik	69	28	79	9	TEXAS				
2 Boland	82	13	87	6	1 Cabill	69	15	--	--	14 Ayres	85	3	76	11	3 Beckworth	95	5	85	10
13 Burke	90	10	--	--	8 Canfield	15	0	88	10	13 Baumbart	51	0	70	9	2 Brooks	92	5	89	11
4 Donohue	74	13	79	8	6 Dwyer	85	15	92	5	8 Betts	74	13	71	26	17 Burleson	67	31	71	29
7 Lane	82	10	90	8	5 Frelinghuysen	72	10	76	6	22 Bolton	62	3	75	10	22 Casey	64	23	--	--
8 Macdonald	56	13	66	14	2 Glenn	72	0	68	9	16 Bow	62	21	55	31	7 Dowdy	59	41	57	38
12 McCormack	82	5	72	6	9 Osmers	74	8	82	6	7 Brown	74	18	73	27	21 Fisher	72	21	61	27
11 O'Neill	69	15	76	8	12 Wallbauser	82	8	--	--	12 Devine	51	41	--	--	13 Ikard	97	3	81	16
3 Philbin	67	18	80	10	7 Widnall	87	3	87	4	15 Henderson	72	26	63	31	20 Kilday	90	8	86	8
6 Bates	92	5	90	9	NEW MEXICO					2 Hess	54	15	72	12	15 Kilgore	79	21	77	23
1 Conte	79	21	--	--	AL Montoya	82	15	74	10	5 Latta	77	23	--	--	19 Mahon	95	5	81	19
10 Curtis	82	10	86	9	AL Morris	85	15	--	--	4 McCulloch	82	18	69	22	1 Patman	69	21	81	15
9 Keith	92	5	--	--	NEW YORK					23 Minshall	46	18	67	24	11 Poage	56	15	70	26
14 Martin	49	10	87	9	41 Dulski	67	28	--	--	3 Schenck	97	3	88	12	4 Rayburn				
5 Rogers	85	5	86	10	30 O'Brien	44	8	76	4	1 Scherer	46	36	46	29	18 Rogers	51	46	63	33
MICHIGAN					32 Stratton	90	10	--	--	OKLAHOMA					16 Rutherford	77	23	70	30
7 O'Hara	67	28	--	--	27 Barry	79	8	--	--	3 Albert	90	0	85	12	6 Teague	56	23	45	25
12 Bennett	62	36	73	23	3 Becker	79	9	78	8	2 Edmondson	87	5	72	10	8 Thomas	62	21	70	28
8 Bentley	72	18	64	12	2 Derounian	82	8	78	9	5 Jarman	95	3	82	14	9 Thompson	79	15	76	19
18 Broomfield	77	15	86	8	26 Dooley	59	15	77	6	6 Morris	79	18	54	20	10 Thornberry	97	3	75	12
10 Cederberg	64	28	69	25	33 Kilburn	49	13	39	13	4 Steed	67	15	65	13	12 Wright	95	3	88	8
6 Chamberlain	87	8	94	3	40 Miller	64	10	63	6	1 Belcher	79	13	69	15	14 Young	82	18	67	21
5 Ford	64	8	88	10	39 Ostertag	90	8	92	5	OREGON					5 Alger	49	31	40	41
9 Griffin	85	8	87	9	42 Pillin	54	18	72	18	3 Green	54	36	74	14	UTAH				
4 Hoffman	41	41	41	38	34 Pirnie	85	8	--	--	4 Porter	59	28	78	11	2 King	90	10	--	--
3 Jobansen	49	49	52	46	43 Goodell	68*	13*	--	--	2 Ullman	59	28	86	12	1 Dixon	85	5	92	7
11 Knox	64	33	69	26	35 Riehlman	72	5	85	4	1 Norblad	85	8	77	7	VERMONT				
2 Meader	82	8	84	12	37 Robison	77	21	80	11	PENNSYLVANIA					AL Meyer	54	41	--	--
Detroit-Wayne County					28 St. George	54	5	70	11	25 Clark	79	18	79	7	VIRGINIA				
13 Diggs	54	18	56	7	36 Taber	56	36	61	35	21 Dent	51	41	75	15	4 Abbitt	67	31	53	33
15 Dingell	56	31	87	12	31 Taylor	23	8	42	3	11 Flood	85	8	75	14	1 Downing	77	18	--	--
7 Griffiths	74	18	76	6	1 Wainwright	69	13	64	8	30 Holland	69	21	88	6	3 Gary	79	18	76	22
16 Lesinski	62	10	73	11	38 Weis	79	5	--	--	28 Moorhead	82	10	--	--	2 Hardy	82	15	75	18
1 Machrowicz	59	18	76	6	29 Wharton	44	28	64	22	26 Morgan	69	15	80	11	7 Harrison	62	31	61	35
14 Rabaut	62	8	78	13	New York City					10 Prokop	79	21	--	--	9 Jennings	79	21	74	20
MINNESOTA					8 Anuso	33	8	43	4	19 Quigley	72	15	--	--	8 Smith	62	23	55	34
8 Blatnik	59	26	76	10	24 Buckley	33	5	8	1	14 Rhodes	74	26	89	10	5 Tuck	67	23	54	39
4 Karth	74	26	--	--	11 Celler	41	21	62	9	15 Walter	85	5	71	6	10 Broyhill	69	5	86	11
6 Marshall	62	18	70	26	7 Delaney	67	23	82	6	7 Busbt	87	8	81	7	6 Poff	67	33	66	34
3 Wier	59	36	65	26	23 Dollinger	62	15	71	7	29 Corbett	82	10	92	6	WASHINGTON				
7 Andersen	62	28	59	33	19 Farbstein	51	23	69	8	8 Curtin	92	8	92	7	7 Magnuson	77	10	81	6
1 Quie	90	5	96	4	22 Healey	64	15	71	5	9 Dague	72	15	78	11	5 Horan	72	5	74	9
5 Judd	87	8	87	6	6 Holtzman	69	26	48	6	12 Fenton	95	5	86	7	3 Mack	72	26	77	20
9 Langen	92	8	--	--	10 Kelly	69	18	79	7	27 Fulton	82	18	87	5	4 May	87	3	--	--
2 Nelsen	95	3	--	--	9 Keogh	54	13	66	8	23 Gavin	79	15	73	21	1 Pelly	74	15	89	11
MISSISSIPPI					13 Multer	69	13	73	15	24 Kearns	72	10	78	11	6 Tollefson	77	10	82	5
1 Abernethy	64	33	58	42	16 Powell	21	10	31	6	13 Lafore	82	10	86	5	2 Westland	54	5	88	6
6 Colmer	62	33	40	29	14 Rooney	72	21	71	14	7 Milliken	87	10	--	--	WEST VIRGINIA				
3 Smith	82	18	87	11	18 Santangelo	54	23	75	10	16 Mumma	72	18	78	11	3 Bailey	54	28	52	22
2 Whitten	59	26	56	40	20 Teller	41	21	71	10	22 Saylor	54	33	69	23	4 Hechler	82	8	--	--
4 Williams	41	41	52	40	21 Zelenko	56	21	73	6	18 Simpson	49	15	62	16	5 Kee	87	10	82	12
5 Winstead	56	33	53	37	5 Bosch	56	33	72	23	20 Van Zandt	87	8	90	6	6 Slack	74	21	--	--
MISSOURI					12 Dorn	64	23	87	7	Philadelphia					2 Staggers	59	26	77	9
5 Bolling	79	13	79	13	25 Fino	54	18	67	8	1 Barrett	56	23	75	9	1 Moore	64	23	66	18
7 Brown	67	15	80	12	4 Halpern	77	21	--	--	3 Byrne	72	23	89	8	WISCONSIN				
9 Cannon	69	21	73	18	17 Lindsay	77	21	--	--	2 Granahan	74	21	86	10	1 Flynn	64	36	--	--
8 Carnahan	77	5	64	8	15 Ray	67	33	80	19	5 Green	59	21	69	8	9 Johnson	87	13	85	8
4 Randall	82*	13*	--	--	NORTH CAROLINA					4 Nix	67	23	87	13	2 Kastenmeier	72	28	--	--
6 Hull	79	15	80	15	9 Alexander	64	31	58	34	6 Toll	69	23	--	--	5 Reuss	74	21	90	9
10 Jones	59	5	68	19	3 Barden	31	15	31	18	RHODE ISLAND					4 Zablocki	87	13	84	8
1 Karsan	82	18	89	11	1 Bonner	64	18	62	19	2 Fogarty	67	8	72	8	8 Byrnes	77	18	63	35
11 Mulder	64	21	64	18	4 Cooley	67	8	69	19	1 Forand	87	8	89	6	7 Laird	56	28	57	38
3 Sullivan	79	21	86	10	6 Durham	72	5	69	13	SOUTH CAROLINA					10 O'Konski	49	41	59	30
2 Curtis	64	18	65	16	2 Fountain	67	23	77	19	4 Ashmore	59	31	61	38	6 Van Pelt	38	21	64	25
MONTANA					12 Hall	28	23	--	--	3 Dorn	54	36	58	35	3 Withrow	44	5	69	24
2 Anderson	64	26	64	11	8 Kitchin	62	33	62	36	5 Hemphill	62	28	54	39	WYOMING				
1 Metcalf	72	23	80	15											AL Thomson	85	15	76	24

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

Bipartisan Support-Opposition Scores

Senate Bipartisanship - 1959 and 85th Congress

1. BIPARTISAN SUPPORT, 1959. Percentage of 112 Bipartisan Support roll calls in 1959 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the majority of both parties. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.
2. BIPARTISAN OPPOSITION, 1959. Percentage of 112 Bipartisan Support roll calls in 1959 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the majority of both parties. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.
3. BIPARTISAN SUPPORT, 85th CONGRESS. Percentage of 182 Bipartisan Support roll calls in 1957-58 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the majority of both parties. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.
4. BIPARTISAN OPPOSITION, 85th CONGRESS. Percentage of 182 Bipartisan Support roll calls in 1957-58 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the majority of both parties. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

Headnotes

-- Not a Senator in 85th Congress.

* Not eligible for all 112 Bipartisan roll calls in 1959. Percentage based on number of votes for which Senator was eligible.

† Score made while in the House during 85th Congress.

‡ Died after adjournment of 1959 session of 86th Congress.

1 2 3 4					1 2 3 4					1 2 3 4					BIPARTISANSHIP				
															1959 and 85th Congress				
															1 2 3 4				
ALABAMA					INDIANA					NEBRASKA					SOUTH CAROLINA				
Hill	83	10	82	14	Hartke	77	7	--	--	Curtis	68	21	66	26	Johnston	75	23	64	31
Sparkman	79	9	81	11	Capehart	62	17	67	10	Hruska	73	17	66	16	Thurmond	70	30	70	29
ALASKA					IOWA					NEVADA					SOUTH DAKOTA				
Bartlett	68	15	--	--	Hickenlooper	79	13	86	12	Bible	78	11	80	15	Case	70	10	73	11
Gruening	70	19	--	--	Martin	76	12	86	10	Cannon	84	14	--	--	Mundt	82	12	79	18
ARIZONA					KANSAS					NEW HAMPSHIRE					TENNESSEE				
Hayden	88	7	87	5	Carlson	79	5	81	8	Bridges	61	11	43	14	Gore	70	7	54	12
Goldwater	40	21	61	21	Schoeppel	69	14	63	19	Cotton	74	21	78	14	Kefauver	76	8	71	16
ARKANSAS					KENTUCKY					NEW JERSEY					TEXAS				
Fulbright	64	16	64	15	Cooper	81	13	80	15	Williams	79	9	--	--	Johnson	89	5	84	5
McClellan	65	21	59	21	Morton	79	8	86	10	Case	72	21	84	12	Yarborough	74	11	58	10
CALIFORNIA					LOUISIANA					NEW MEXICO					UTAH				
Engle	85	11	60†	7‡	Ellender	69	21	69	24	Anderson	80	5	71	9	Moss	75	13	--	--
Kuchel	87	8	93	6	Long	66	21	71	20	Chavez	64	12	47	13	Bennett	72	12	77	13
COLORADO					MAINE					NEW YORK					VERMONT				
Carroll	81	19	80	16	Muskie	80	9	--	--	Javits	77	14	74	15	Aiken	77	12	84	12
Allott	84	9	86	10	Smith	92	8	87	13	Keating	79	18	87‡	8‡	Prouty	79	13	84‡	4‡
CONNECTICUT					MARYLAND					NORTH CAROLINA					VIRGINIA				
Dodd	71	8	--	--	Beall	84	8	85	10	Ervin	75	24	65	23	Byrd	47	25	43	28
Bush	76	16	78	12	Butler	70	17	58	21	Jordan	75	18	76	21	Robertson	71	24	58	27
DELAWARE					MASSACHUSETTS					NORTH DAKOTA					WASHINGTON				
Frear	68	10	57	20	Kennedy	69	7	71	15	Langer†	62	29	41	27	Jackson	86	12	76	14
Williams	65	33	70	29	Saltonstall	76	8	79	9	Young	73	18	65	20	Magnuson	75	17	70	20
FLORIDA					MICHIGAN					OHIO					WEST VIRGINIA				
Holland	86	11	63	6	Hart	73	20	--	--	Lausche	79	21	67	22	Byrd	86	12	75‡	15‡
Smathers	73	14	70	9	McNamara	72	21	73	19	Morse	77	20	--	--	Randolph	81	5	--	--
GEORGIA					MINNESOTA					OKLAHOMA					WISCONSIN				
Russell	59	30	64	28	Humphrey	69	16	70	17	Kerr	68	12	76	15	Proxmire	71	29	72	28
Talmadge	71	25	63	26	McCarthy	69	13	60‡	11‡	Monroney	80	8	74	10	Wiley	65	11	86	8
HAWAII					MISSISSIPPI					OREGON					WYOMING				
Long	74*	5*	--	--	Eastland	65	17	64	26	Neuberger	67	31	59	25	McGee	75	10	--	--
Fong	79*	11*	--	--	Stennis	74	20	76	23	Scott	77	14	81	19	O'Mahoney	29	4	50	14
IDAHO					MISSOURI					PENNSYLVANIA									
Church	72	7	81	10	Hennings	68	12	54	8	Clark	69	24	74	16					
Duovsbak	77	20	77	23	Symington	77	12	78	13	Scott	80	17	68‡	3‡					
ILLINOIS					MONTANA					RHODE ISLAND									
Douglas	70	23	70	26	Mansfield	85	8	73	20	Green	65	10	77	9					
Dirksen	76	17	86	8	Murray	46	7	53	13	Pastore	80	12	79	16					

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

43 POLITICAL GROUPS REPORT ON FINANCES

Forty-three political organizations filed reports of receipts and spending with the Clerk of the House of Representatives for the period Jan. 1-Aug. 31, 1959. Total receipts reached \$3,271,866.85; expenditures totaled \$3,023,705.50.

Republican groups accounted for 45.7 percent of total political receipts. Democratic receipts were 30.6 percent of the total. Reports covering the Jan. 1-May 31 period had shown Democrats leading Republicans in money received for the first time since 1949 -- the Democrats accounting for 43.9 percent of the total, Republicans for 33.4 percent. (Weekly Report p. 989)

Three new Republican groups filed financial reports during the period; the Republican State Committee for the District of Columbia, with receipts of \$13,494.00; the United Republican Committee of San Mateo County, with receipts of \$16,586.60; and the June 8 Republican Testimonial Dinner, with receipts of \$372,802.00.

Political contributions seemed on the increase. In the first two-thirds of 1959, Democratic groups received more money than they did in all of 1957, the last non-election year. The table below compares receipts for the Jan. 1-Aug. 31 period in 1959 with the full year 1957 (the number of groups reporting follows each sum):

Group	1959 (to Aug. 31)	1957
Democrats	\$1,002,368.85 (5)	\$ 986,586.87 (6)
Republicans	1,494,449.45 (13)	2,332,854.82 (15)
Labor	405,762.45 (16)	446,168.58 (13)
Miscellaneous	369,286.10 (9)	401,852.64 (10)
TOTALS	\$3,271,866.85	\$4,167,462.91

Parties' Financial Position

Spencer T. Olin, GOP National Committee Finance Chairman, Nov. 6 said the party always needed money "but we're not exactly broke now."

Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler Nov. 6 said it appeared that 1959 party receipts would top those of any other non-Presidential election year. A good part of the money coming in, however, was solicited and donated specifically to pay off the \$758,000 deficit of the 1956 campaign. Of the \$953,234.13 received by the National Committee through Aug. 31, \$304,017.50 came through the "750 Club," a special project aimed at finding 750 members who would pay \$1,000 each towards retirement of the debt. (Weekly Report p. 906)

Democratic expenses and debts have kept the party from accumulating any surplus, despite its record receipts. The committee Oct. 31 said it was unable to pay two months back rent on its Washington, D.C. headquarters.

Butler in a Nov. 6 memorandum to all Democratic state officers said the committee's 1959 spending was well within its budget and that the money shortage stemmed from state failures in meeting quotas. Only Maryland, the

District of Columbia, South Dakota and Nebraska had contributed their full quotas to the party treasury for 1957-59, he said.

Butler prodded the laggard states with a warning that "states will be seated and assigned hotel accommodations (at the 1960 convention) in accordance with their record of financial support of the National Committee," to be determined on a percentage basis as of April 1, 1960.

Southern states are well down in the ranking of states by percentage of 1957-59 quotas paid. While Virginia (14th), North Carolina (19th) and Arkansas (20th) are fairly high on the list, the bulk of Southern states have paid less than 50 percent of their three-year quotas. Observers have said this reluctance to contribute stems from a dislike of Butler. Georgia State Chairman John Sammons Bell Nov. 5 said Georgia had had a good record of quota fulfillment until 1958, when Butler "began his intense vilification of Georgia and the South.... Obviously, it would be the height of foolishness for us to furnish financial aid for Butler to use in his vilification." Bell said Georgia would pay its quota in full one month after Butler's resignation as chairman. Georgia ranks 38th among the states with 43.6 percent of its quota paid.

Fund-Raising Plans

Although political receipts are evidently on the rise, the national parties are already making plans to fill their coffers for the expensive Presidential and Congressional elections ahead.

Republicans planned a Jan. 27 "Dinner with Ike" fund-raising affair with the now traditional closed-circuit television hook-up of party gatherings in many cities. The GOP National Committee said Nov. 5 it had reached the halfway point in a drive to raise \$1 million by Christmas from 1,000 people contributing \$1,000 each.

Three fund raising dinners have been scheduled by Democratic party groups. The first, honoring Eleanor Roosevelt, was slated for Dec. 7 in New York, with proceeds to aid the Democratic Advisory Council. The Democratic National Committee planned to raise money for the Presidential campaign at a Jan. 23 Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner in Washington. The Senatorial and Congressional Campaign Committees planned to build their 1960 election funds with an April 30 dinner, also in Washington.

Group Totals

The National Republican Congressional Committee reported receiving \$75,000 and the National Republican Senatorial Committee reported receiving \$50,000 from the Republican Testimonial Dinner. All totals and percentages below avoid a double counting of this \$125,000. Individual listings of figures for both the Republican Testimonial Dinner and the Congressional committees include these moneys.

The complete reports:

DEMOCRATIC GROUPS

Five Democratic groups reported receiving \$1,002,368.85 during the first eight months of 1959. This was 30.6 percent of total receipts by political groups. Democrats spent \$957,764.8 or 31.7 percent of the total spending.

Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee -- Received \$3,052.14; spent \$3,000.00.

Democratic National Committee -- Received \$953,234.13; spent \$897,686.00.

Democratic National Congressional Committee -- Received \$21,370.78; spent \$31,253.92.

Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee -- Received \$24,711.80; spent \$25,317.26. (March 27 to Aug. 31)

Young Democratic Clubs of America -- Received nothing; spent \$507.68. (Jan. 1 to Feb. 28)

REPUBLICAN GROUPS

Thirteen Republican groups reported receipts totaling \$1,494,449.45, or 45.7 percent of total receipts. These groups spent \$1,575,329.42 or 52.1 percent of the total spending.

Independent Television Committee -- Received \$500.00; spent \$1,232.06.

National Citizen's Committee for Eisenhower-Nixon, 1958 Committee -- Received \$3,524.46; spent \$2,102.72. (Excludes sale and purchase of U.S. Treasury bills.)

National Federation of Republican Women -- Received \$21,319.92; spent \$18,566.33.

National Republican Congressional Committee -- Received \$251,295.00; spent \$275,696.81.

National Republican Senatorial Committee -- Received \$117,632.00; spent \$137,279.54.

Republican Finance Committee of Allegheny County -- Received \$149,537.19; spent \$108,077.45. (Excludes proceeds from U.S. notes.)

Republican National Committee -- Received \$640,924.05; spent \$668,285.67.

Republican State Committee for the District of Columbia -- Received \$13,494.00; spent \$20,522.32.

Republican State Committee of Delaware -- Received \$9,170.00; spent \$16,382.41. (To Feb. 28)

Republican Testimonial Dinner -- Received \$372,802.00; spent \$372,802.00.

United Republican Committee of San Mateo County, Calif. -- Received \$16,586.60; spent \$15,126.95.

United Republican Finance Committee for the State of New York -- Received \$8,059.00; spent \$63,057.54.

Young Republicans National Federation -- Received \$10,105.23; spent \$1,197.62.

LABOR GROUPS

Sixteen labor groups said they received \$405,762.45 or 12.4 percent of total receipts. These groups spent \$187,865.21, 6.2 percent of the total spending during the first eight months of 1959.

Amalgamated (Clothing Workers) Political Education Committee (AFL-CIO) -- Received \$17,799.18; spent \$5,249.54.

California Machinists Non-Partisan Political League (AFL-CIO) -- Received \$891.50; spent \$2,251.32.

Committee for Good Government (United Auto Workers, AFL-CIO) -- Received \$40,906.00; spent \$9,618.68.

Committee on Political Education (AFL-CIO) -- Received \$132,654.39; spent \$78,941.52.

Communications Workers of America-Committee on Political Education (AFL-CIO) -- Received \$27,236.41; spent \$3,200.00.

Crescent Bay Non-Partisan Political League, Santa Monica, Calif. (Machinists, AFL-CIO) -- Received nothing; spent \$66.25.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers-Committee on Political Education (AFL-CIO) -- Received \$16,106.02; spent \$4,220.00.

Machinists Non-Partisan Political League (AFL-CIO) -- Educational Fund received \$52,474.28; spent \$41,308.31. General Fund received \$30,868.26; spent \$5,520.01.

Machinists Non-Partisan Political League of Automotive Lodge No. 1186 (AFL-CIO) -- Received and spent nothing.

Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers (AFL-CIO) -- Received \$18,701.50; spent \$17,448.41.

Railway Labor's Political League (AFL-CIO) -- Received \$3,950.00; spent \$5,701.40.

Trainmen's Political Education League (AFL-CIO) -- Received \$1,276.00; spent \$550.00.

Textile Worker's Union of America -- Political Fund -- Received \$3,640.10; spent nothing.

United Auto Workers Committee on Political Education (AFL-CIO) -- Received \$6,878.25; spent \$2,540.50.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters Non-Partisan Committee for Repeal and Defeat of Anti-labor Legislation (AFL-CIO) -- Received and spent nothing.

United Steelworkers of America Voluntary Political Action Fund (AFL-CIO) -- Received \$52,380.56; spent \$11,249.27.

MISCELLANEOUS GROUPS

Nine miscellaneous groups reported receiving \$369,286.10 or 11.3 percent of total receipts for the period. These groups spent \$302,746.01 or 10 percent of total spending.

Americans for Constitutional Action -- Received \$146,586.66; spent \$62,902.97.

Americans for Democratic Action -- Regular account received \$41,396.64; spent \$50,318.25. Non-political account received \$10,120.00; spent \$11,852.10.

Christian Nationalist Crusade -- Received \$116,674.15; spent \$114,504.89.

For America -- Received \$12,103.42; spent \$15,435.83.

Good Government National Committee -- Received nothing; spent \$5.11.

National Committee for an Effective Congress -- Received \$33,160.79; spent \$38,803.37.

No Tax-No War Committee -- Received \$2.00; spent \$2.25.

Pro-America, California Chapter -- Received \$5,007.68; spent \$5,207.16.

Pro-America, National Assn. -- Received \$4,234.76; spent \$3,714.08.

NIXON ACTIVITIES

Vice President Richard M. Nixon Nov. 7 ended a week-long vacation and fence-mending trip in his home state of California, just ahead of a planned visit to the state by New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R).

● **NEW HAMPSHIRE** -- The previous day Nixon's New Hampshire backers announced formation of a "plans board" to direct his campaign in the state's March 8 Presidential primary.

Stewart Lamprey, speaker of the state house of representatives, was named Nixon's campaign director. The board also included GOP Sens. Styles Bridges and Norris Cotton, former Commerce Secretary Sinclair Weeks and former GOP National Committeeman Frank J. Sulloway.

Gov. Wesley Powell (R) was not on the board, but a Nixon spokesman said Powell had advised the organization and "will take an active part" in the campaign. However, the Wall Street Journal Nov. 9 said Powell and his backers were angered by Nixon's refusal to let Powell direct his New Hampshire campaign and said the factional strife within the conservative wing of the state GOP could damage Nixon's chances in a contest against Rockefeller. (Weekly Report p. 1412)

● **ENDORSEMENTS** -- Nixon's candidacy was endorsed Nov. 4 by Sen. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.), Nov. 6 by Indiana Gov. Harold W. Handley (R) and Nov. 10 by Sen. Milton R. Young (R N.D.).

ROCKEFELLER ACTIVITIES

New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) Nov. 9 laid down a six-point program to "stimulate economic growth." He said the program could double the growth rate from 3 to 6 percent, boost average family income from \$6,500 to \$11,400 by 1970 and permit "a 50 percent expansion in all government services, including defense, at tax rates -- Federal, state and local -- 15 percent under current levels."

He called for: "Further encouragement of research, innovation and education."

Federal and state fiscal policies -- similar to his own in New York -- to "moderate recessions and contain inflation."

An end to further reductions in the work week. "Tax revision to encourage savings and investment, initiative and enterprise," including "more realistic treatment of depreciation" and reduction of "the present burden on productive investment."

Removal of "the drags on our growth such as the ineffective phases of our farm program, government inefficiency and featherbedding -- whether it be in labor or in industry through subsidies and certain tariff protections."

Formation of a committee, representing the government, labor, management and the public, to "deal realistically with the problems that come with automation."

● **FOREIGN POLICY** -- Spokesmen for both Rockefeller and President Eisenhower Nov. 9 denied the Washington

Post's Nov. 8 report that the President had "admonished" Rockefeller "for the tough line he has been taking toward the Soviet Union." (Weekly Report p. 1412)

Rockefeller's controversial Oct. 25 statement favoring resumption of underground nuclear tests drew support from former President Harry S. Truman, who said Nov. 8, "We ought to resume making underground tests without any further delay." (Weekly Report p. 1470)

TAX STUDY CONTROVERSY

House Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) Nov. 6 said Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) was attempting to "infiltrate" a House Ways and Means Committee study of taxes and make it a vehicle for "radical" proposals.

Halleck's charge was rejected Nov. 7 by a Republican member of the Committee, Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (Mo.).

Halleck said Douglas was engaging in "backstage string-pulling" through Norman B. Ture, a staff member of the Joint Economic Committee, which Douglas heads, who was loaned to the Ways and Means Committee to help on the tax inquiry. Curtis said Halleck's criticism "constitutes an unwarranted prejudgment" and defended Ture's "outstanding professional competence and excellent personal integrity." The Ways and Means hearings were scheduled to begin Nov. 16.

DIRKSEN ILLNESS

Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) Nov. 12 went to Florida to continue his recuperation from a coronary deficiency. Dirksen's office disclosed Oct. 16 that he had been ordered to take a complete rest after the adjournment of the last session of Congress. Aides Nov. 10 said he was feeling much better after his rest.

INDIANA GOP LEADER QUILTS

Indiana Republican Chairman Robert W. Matthews Nov. 6 resigned as an aftermath of the sweeping Democratic victory in the Nov. 3 Indiana mayoralty elections. Matthews, who was aligned with Gov. Harold W. Handley (R) and ex-Sen. William Jenner (R), had been criticized by Democrats during the campaign for allegedly calling the social security system socialistic. (Weekly Report p. 1471)

REPUBLICAN AIDE

J. Lee Wade Oct. 31 was named public relations director of the National Republican Congressional Committee, replacing Harold Slater, who joined the staff of the American Medical Assn.

IOWA SPECIAL ELECTION

Iowa Gov. Herschel C. Loveless (D) Nov. 10 set Dec. 15 as the date for a special election in Iowa's Fourth District to choose a successor to Rep. Steven V. Carter (D), who died Nov. 4. Each party will choose its candidate at a district convention.

DEMOCRATIC POLITICAL RACE

All the major contenders for the Democratic Presidential nomination made news last week:

● **HUMPHREY** -- Backers of Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) Nov. 5 said a slate of his supporters would be entered in the May 3 District of Columbia primary. They challenged other contenders to run in that primary, but there was no indication any of the others would accept, although a committee to "draft" Adlai E. Stevenson was organized in the District.

Robert W. Barrie, former aide to Sen. Harrison A. Williams (D N.J.) and now director of the Humphrey for President headquarters in Washington, Nov. 7 told a group of Humphrey's union supporters the Senator would also be a candidate in the Wisconsin and Oregon primaries.

Barrie said Humphrey also was "looking at" the Pennsylvania primary and would definitely run in the California primary if Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) ran there. (See below)

● **JOHNSON** -- Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) Nov. 3 told a group of his Texas backers he was concentrating on reelection to the Senate in 1960 and would continue to "play it one game at a time.... The times will nominate the candidate and elect the President," he said.

The Associated Press Nov. 11 said more than 50 Johnson-for-President clubs had been organized in Texas since House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) called for their formation Oct. 17. (Weekly Report p. 1428)

Meanwhile, Johnson scheduled his first out-of-state speeches since adjournment for Dec. 7-9 in Kansas and Iowa and announced he would address a Catholic men's organization in Brooklyn Jan. 21.

● **KENNEDY-VERMONT** -- The Vermont Democratic State Committee Nov. 8 voted to give "loyal and unswerving support" to Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) for President. Two other New England states -- Connecticut and New Hampshire -- had previously taken similar action. (Weekly Report p. 1061, 1309)

● **KENNEDY-CALIFORNIA** -- Kennedy Nov. 6 completed four days of campaigning in California and the Associated Press said state Democratic leaders agreed he "struck political gold." State Chairman William Munnell said it was "a highly effective trip" and National Committeeman Paul Ziffren said it was "the most effective campaigning" Kennedy had ever done in the state.

Kennedy's success revived the question of his challenging probable favorite son Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown (D) in the June 7 primary for control of the 81-vote convention delegation. (Weekly Report p. 1470)

Kennedy Nov. 6 said he would still be "reluctant to enter the primary." Brown Nov. 6 acknowledged Kennedy "had a big success," but saw two reasons why Kennedy might not run against him in the California primary.

"If he comes in," Brown said, "Hubert Humphrey almost certainly would have to come in, and he has considerable strength."

"Also, even if he won, it might be a pyrrhic victory. It would be a tough fight and the wounds wouldn't be healed by the time of the election. If he's the candidate, I would work for him, but I don't know that everybody would."

● **KENNEDY-MORSE** -- Kennedy Nov. 9 went before the Multnomah County AFL-CIO Central Labor Council

in Portland, Ore., to defend himself against criticisms of his labor voting record leveled by Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.). (Weekly Report p. 1429)

George Brown, state AFL-CIO director of political education, said the reaction to Kennedy "was very favorable."

Morse Nov. 4 denied published reports that he would campaign against Kennedy if Kennedy received the Presidential nomination. Morse said, "I will campaign across the country in opposition to Kennedy's candidacy for the Democratic nomination.... I have come to the conclusion that Kennedy would not make a good President."

● **STEVENSON-CARROLL** -- Sen. John A. Carroll (D Colo.) Nov. 9 endorsed Adlai E. Stevenson as "the greatest, most intelligent, most capable man in American politics today" and predicted Stevenson's nomination if the 1960 Democratic convention became deadlocked.

● **SYMINGTON** -- Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) Nov. 9 reached California on his cross-country speaking tour. He said he had no plans to announce his Presidential candidacy in the immediate future and said he would not run in the California primary.

OHIO PRIMARY

Sen. Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio) Oct. 15 said he "should not be counted out as a probable and potential candidate" in the Ohio Presidential primary May 3.

Kentucky Gov. A.B. (Happy) Chandler Oct. 21 said he too was considering entering the Ohio race.

Ohio Gov. Michael V. DiSalle (D) and Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) also are considered possible candidates in Ohio. (Weekly Report p. 1309)

CATHOLIC ISSUE

Baptist conventions in Texas and Alabama adopted resolutions cautioning their members against voting for a Roman Catholic for President.

The Texas Baptists Nov. 4 said that "theoretically a Roman Catholic has as much right to be elected to public office as anyone else... (but) in view of the fact that the Roman Catholic Church is both a religion and an ambitious political system aspiring to be a state, we recommend that our people bear these facts in mind when they are asked to vote for a Catholic official."

Alabama Baptists Nov. 10 said "a decision by the American people to elect a Roman Catholic as President could be deleterious to our way of life."

DEMOCRATIC POLICY VIEWS

The Democratic Advisory Council Nov. 7 opposed the "Buy American" policy for purchases financed by the Development Loan Fund and blamed the United States' unfavorable balance of payments position on the Administration's "tight money policies." (Weekly Report p. 1474)

REUSS SEEKS MAYORALTY

Rep. Henry S. Reuss (D Wis.) Nov. 10 announced he would be a candidate for mayor of Milwaukee in the April 5 nonpartisan election. A Republican and another Democrat had previously announced for the seat of retiring Mayor Frank P. Zeidler.

TEAMSTERS' POLITICAL PLANS

International Brotherhood of Teamsters President James R. Hoffa Nov. 3 said his union was planning a broad political program for the 1960 election. Labor's largest political action group, the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education (COPE), said it would not cooperate with the Teamsters and a number of the candidates singled out for Teamster opposition went on record as unalarmed by Hoffa's threats. (Weekly Report p. 1384)

Hoffa said the Teamsters "will be perfectly willing" to work with COPE. He was quoted by the Teamsters monthly magazine, however, in an implied criticism of COPE's efforts: "What we have lost through political action by the bosses we must regain through political action by the rank and file of labor." The Teamsters were expelled by the AFL-CIO in 1957.

A COPE spokesman Nov. 9 said "In many, many areas an endorsement by the Teamsters could be the kiss of death to an otherwise acceptable candidate.... Hoffa will have to look somewhere else for cooperation. It may turn out that he supports some of those we'll support but it won't be the result of cooperation. Hoffa apparently is trying to get back with us and I'm sure he's going to have to do a lot more than this before he succeeds."

Among the candidates Hoffa attacked were three potential Democratic Presidential nominees. Of Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) he said, "We don't support spoiled millionaires." Hoffa called Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) "mealy-mouthed" and Michigan Gov. G. Mennen Williams (D) "another phony liberal."

The Teamsters magazine gave an implied endorsement to Humphrey in a possible Kennedy-Humphrey fight in the Wisconsin Presidential primary. It urged union action in the primary, while describing Kennedy as the "co-author of the union-busting Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin bill."

Humphrey in a Nov. 6 interview said he had and welcomed the support of the Teamsters as well as other unions in Wisconsin, "and I don't believe any national leader can dictate to them or take them away from me." He called Hoffa an enemy of his.

Kennedy Nov. 6 said, "Fortunately I do not think Mr. Hoffa's endorsement will be useful to any candidate in 1960."

Hoffa also singled out for attack, Sen. Pat McNamara (D Mich.), whom he had publicly supported in 1954. Hoffa said, "McNamara cannot escape the responsibility that he voted for a bill destructive to labor. I personally will campaign for McNamara's defeat."

The Teamster magazine listed 56 Representatives who will be the target of the 1960 political drive. The magazine said the Teamsters would oppose these men because they backed strong labor-reform legislation. The article said all these members had won in 1958 by 5 percent of the vote or less.

Three of the members were on the House Education and Labor Committee -- Carroll D. Kearns (R Pa.), William H. Ayres (R Ohio) and Edgar W. Hiestand (R Calif.).

Only two on the list were Democrats, J. Floyd Breeding (Kan.) and Thomas F. Johnson (Md.).

The others the Teamsters plan to oppose, all Republicans: E. Ross Adair (Ind.), Bruce Alger (Texas), William H. Avery (Kan.), Frank J. Becker (N.Y.), Page Belcher (Okla.), Albert H. Bosch (N.Y.), William S. Broomfield (Mich.), Joel T. Broyhill (Va.), Charles E. Chamberlain (Mich.), J. Edgar Chenoweth (Colo.), Robert B. Chipfield (Ill.), Harold R. Collier (Ill.), Willard S. Curtin (Pa.), Laurence Curtis (Mass.), Thomas B. Curtis (Mo.), Edward J. Derwinski (Ill.), Samuel L. Devine (Ohio), Henry Aldous Dixon (Utah), Francis E. Dorn (N.Y.), Florence P. Dwyer (N.J.), Ivor D. Fenton (Pa.), Milton W. Glenn (N.J.), H.R. Gross (Iowa), Charles S. Gubser (Calif.), Charles A. Halleck (Ind.), Seymour Halpern (N.Y.), William E. Hess (Ohio), Charles B. Hoeven (Iowa), Walt Horan (Wash.), Ben F. Jensen (Iowa).

Charles Raper Jonas (N.C.), Hastings Keith (Mass.), Victor A. Knox (Mich.), Odin Langen (Minn.), Delbert L. Latta (Ohio), John V. Lindsay (N.Y.), Gordon L. McDonough (Calif.), Noah M. Mason (Ill.), Catherine May (Wash.), Walter Norblad (Ore.), Alexander Pirnie (N.Y.), John H. Ray (N.Y.), Edward H. Rees (Kan.), R. Walter Riehlman (N.Y.), Paul F. Schenck (Ohio), Wint Smith (Kan.), Keith Thomson (Wyo.), William K. Van Pelt (Wis.), George M. Wallhauser (N.J.), Phil Weaver (Neb.) and Jack Westland (Wash.).

Hoffa said money from the Teamster treasury would support campaigns for voter registration and labor legislation. Direct contributions to candidates would come from voluntary contributions by union members, he said.

DEMOCRATS AND LABOR

A resolution praising Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) and five others on the 1959 labor bill conference committee for their work in modifying the bill was blocked Nov. 10 before it could be brought to the floor of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department (IUD) convention.

Leading the group proposing the "our friends did not betray us" resolution was United Auto Workers President Walter P. Reuther. The convention resolutions committee killed the resolution after officials of the International Assn. of Machinists registered protests.

The question was whether the AFL-CIO had released its Congressional friends to vote for passage of the labor bill after it came out of conference. Machinists denied permission was given and "are unalterably opposed" to any Members of Congress who voted for the final bill.

Other Members slated for mention in the resolution were: Sens. Pat McNamara (D Mich.), Wayne Morse (D Ore.) and Jennings Randolph (D W.Va.) and Reps. Carl D. Perkins (D Ky.) and Frank Thompson Jr. (D N.J.).

In a Nov. 9 speech to the IUD convention, which he heads, Reuther said labor had met some setbacks during the first session of the 86th Congress but urged that the unions not "castigate our friends." He said, "Our basic problem is that we didn't elect enough."

Reuther also said labor should insist the Democratic party oust Southerners from key Congressional positions if it wished to retain the support of labor. He said Democrats should deny important committee jobs to Members who refused to support the party platform. Similar statements had been made Sept. 13 by AFL-CIO President George Meany and other union officials. (Weekly Report p. 1350)

TV QUIZ SHOWS

COMMITTEE -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Legislative Oversight Subcommittee.

RECESSED HEARINGS -- On rigging of television quiz programs. (Weekly Report p. 1475)

TESTIMONY -- Nov. 5 -- Robert E. Kintner, NBC president, said NBC was setting up a special unit to police its quiz shows. He said NBC wasn't aware of rigging earlier because "we put too much trust in independent producers." Subcommittee Chairman Oren Harris (D Ark.) said, "If the television industry doesn't police itself, it faces the danger of rigid controls by the Government."

Nov. 6 -- Dr. Frank Stanton, president of the Columbia Broadcasting System, which cancelled all quiz shows, said "We believe that legislation is no cure-all for these ills...the primary responsibility lies with the broadcasting industry." He said he was unaware of quiz show fixes before August 1958 and then acted promptly to cancel the offending programs.

Subcommittee member Walter Rogers (D Texas) alluded to and later showed reporters letters he said were exchanged by the Federal Communications Commission and Waldron Leonard. According to Rogers, Waldron wrote the FCC in October 1952 that he was coached on "The Big Payoff" and received prizes inferior to those advertised, and the FCC replied "your views are appreciated" but said its jurisdiction over program content was limited.

A letter from Burton Lane, president of the American Guild of Authors and Composers, charging that "commercial bribery" had become a "prime factor" in deciding what music was played on many stations was read into the record. (Murray Kaufman, president of the National Council of Disc Jockeys, later wired the Subcommittee, demanding an apology). Following Nov. 6 testimony, the Subcommittee recessed hearings. It was later reported that it would reconvene Dec. 9 to hear Bernard Goldfine, and after that, would investigate alleged disc jockey payoffs, TV commercials, and payoffs for plugs. (Weekly Report p. 1089)

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Oct. 21 -- Harris released a letter from FCC member Robert E. Lee saying the FCC did have authority under existing law to crack down on TV frauds. FCC Chairman John C. Doerfer had told the Subcommittee Oct. 10 that the FCC had no such power. (Weekly Report p. 1408)

Oct. 22 -- President Eisenhower said he had ordered the Justice Department to study the quiz show fixes; the President Nov. 5 said the department would present its conclusions by Jan. 1, 1960.

Nov. 1 -- Earl W. Kintner, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, ordered intensified policing of TV commercials. He said that the FTC would monitor networks full-time; that the major networks would have to submit for review all advertisements from Nov. 15 to Dec. 14; and that field offices had been directed to study local programs.

Nov. 2 -- Rep. Henry S. Reuss (D Wis.) proposed that the FCC require every station to broadcast public service programs a specified minimum number of hours weekly;

that there be competitive bidding for station licenses; that the FCC aid educational TV from funds obtained from the bidding; and that the FCC appoint an advisory panel of experts in the arts.

Nov. 4 -- The Subcommittee released executive testimony taken Oct. 8 from Martin Dowd, winner on "Tic Tac Dough," and Edward Jurist, who produced "Dotto," and Oct. 9 from Howard Felsher, former producer of "Tic Tac Dough."

Dowd and Felsher said that the "Tic Tac Dough" contest between Dowd and Army Capt. Michael O'Rourke was rigged.

Jurist said "Dotto" was rigged and "The Quiz Kids," an earlier program, had been "controlled."

Nov. 5 -- Bob Considine, answering testimony that he was given \$1,000 for a plug for Hess Brothers department store, said he made a "personal appearance" at the store and "it had nothing to do with plugs."

Nov. 6 -- New York County District Attorney Frank Hogan said a grand jury would be asked to decide whether to bring perjury charges against 100 persons believed to have lied in the New York grand jury probe of TV rigging.

Nov. 7 -- Subcommittee member John E. Moss (D Calif.) said Congress should consider legislation to divorce sponsors of any control over programs and to subject networks to the same control as exercised over individual stations.

Nov. 10 -- The FCC announced it would try to find out whether it could take action against broadcast fakery under existing law. If not, it said it would broaden an existing investigation of programming and advertising policies of the TV networks and individual stations.

FOREIGN AID PROPOSAL

COMMITTEE -- Senate Foreign Relations.

ACTION -- Nov. 11 released a study, "The Operational Aspects of United States Foreign Policy," prepared by the Maxwell Graduate School of Syracuse University. The report made recommendations for changes in the attitudes, operations, organization and administration of U.S. foreign policy.

The report proposed that the U.S., for a 10-year period beginning in fiscal 1961, should devote one-fourth of its annual production increment to aid for underdeveloped areas. It said that such an offer would "transform the political atmosphere."

The report said the U.S. should be able to get along with the "next government" of each country by keeping "in touch with every element of real power" and concentrating on long-range programs instead of forming policies just to elicit the friendship of existing regimes.

Another suggestion was that foreign aid and loans be administered through a director in each country who would be responsible to an over-all international development authority. The director in each country would coordinate the separate agencies handling various forms of aid.

The report said that ambassadors and professional diplomats should have more responsibility for conduct of policy in the field and that foreign operations should be seen as a Government-wide function to be coordinated by, but not conducted by, the State Department only.

ADMINISTRATION FARM PROGRAM

President Eisenhower and Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson Nov. 10 announced agreement on the key elements of the Administration's 1960 farm program.

The proposed five-point program called for: (1) "An expanded program for the voluntary retirement of land from crop production for the next five to 10 years under the (soil bank) conservation reserve, with particular reference to areas of notable surplus," Benson said \$600 million would be requested for the conservation reserve program for 1961, compared with \$375 million authorized by Congress for 1960, the final year of the current program. (Weekly Report p. 922)

(2) "An aggressive program of research aimed at developing new markets and new uses for farm products." Both chambers passed agricultural research bills in 1959 but no final legislation was enacted. (Weekly Report p. 1196)

(3) "A vigorous 'Food for Peace' program. This will utilize even more of our surpluses to supplement the food supplies available to our friends abroad." Benson said an International Wheat Committee was exploring the situation and Agriculture Department officials were seeking ways to move surpluses into consumption, first for dollars, then for foreign currencies and relief abroad under PL 480. (Weekly Report p. 1284)

(4) "An expanded Rural Development Program to assist farmers in low-income areas (more than half of our total farmers) to attain a higher standard of living."

(5) "Realistic price support programs on storable commodities related to market prices in recent years, not to an obsolete parity formula based on conditions a half century ago." Benson said the Administration plan called for setting price supports for a three-year period at 75 percent of average market prices over the previous three years, and then raising them to 90 percent on the same basis. It would affect primarily wheat, tobacco and peanuts. The plan was similar to the one recommended by the President in January 1959 but rejected by Congress. Under existing law, the wheat support price would be about \$1.77 a bushel for the 1960 crop; under the new plan, the price would be about \$1.40 the first year. (Weekly Report p. 902)

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Nov. 12 -- Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) said the new plan "spells economic disaster for wheat farmers."

Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) said he would introduce a six-point farm bill in 1960. Major points: (1) give farmers and farmer groups a larger voice in making farm programs; (2) balance supply with demand by using unit as well as acreage controls; (3) base price supports on production costs and modern technology.

STEEL STRIKE

The Supreme Court Nov. 7 called a halt to the 116-day steel strike when it ruled 8-1 that the Taft-Hartley Act's injunction provision was constitutional and that the strike had threatened the national safety. The ruling,

from which Justice William O. Douglas dissented, sent the strikers back to work during an 80-day truce while company-union negotiations resumed. The decision affirmed an Oct. 27 ruling by the Third Circuit Court of Appeals which upheld a Taft-Hartley injunction issued Oct. 21. (Weekly Report p. 1433, 1453)

In its appeal, the United Steelworkers of America (AFL-CIO) said the injunction was unconstitutional since only Congress could create a right to be free from strikes and a duty to refrain from striking. It also said the Government had not proved the strike would "imperil the national health or safety."

The Court said Congress had created rights and duties because "the statute does recognize certain rights in the public to have unimpeded for a time production in industries vital to the national health or safety." It said there was no need to define "national health" since the injunction was justified in terms of "safety," with vital defense work halted by the strike. A union plea that reopening a few steel mills would satisfy defense shortages was rejected on grounds "there is no room in the statute for this requirement."

Justice Douglas said, "I cannot believe that Congress intended the Federal Courts to bludgeon all workers merely because the labor of a few of them is needed in the interests of 'national safety'." He said the case should be remanded to the District Court for "particularized findings" on how "national health" was imperiled and what plants had to be reopened.

On Capitol Hill, the Court's action brought from Sen. George A. Smathers (D Fla.) a Nov. 7 proposal for creation of a special, five-man "Court of Labor-Management Relations," which he said should act as "a court of last resort in the field." He said members should be nominated by the President and approved by the Senate.

Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell Nov. 8 said President Eisenhower in January 1960 would send Congress recommendations for settling the strike if it did not end during the truce period. Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.) Nov. 5 proposed legislation to allow the President either to create an emergency fact-finding board to settle a deadlocked dispute, with the board's order effective for one year, or to seize and operate closed plants, subject to a Congressional veto of his order within 10 days.

SEN. LANGER DIES

Sen. William Langer (R N.D.), 73, died Nov. 8 of heart failure. He had been in the Senate since 1941.

He was the second-ranking Republican on the Judiciary and the Post Office and Civil Service Committees and third-ranking GOP Member of the Foreign Relations Committee. His death made the party lineup in the Senate 65 Democrats, 34 Republicans and one vacancy.

Langer had been elected in 1958 to a term expiring in January 1965. North Dakota Gov. John E. Davis (R) is expected to appoint another Republican to Langer's seat. Davis Nov. 11 said he would not resign and have himself appointed to the seat, but might seek the seat in the special election he is expected to schedule.

(For Capitol Briefs, see p. 1489)

IUD CONVENTION

Delegates to the third constitutional convention of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department in Washington Nov. 9-10 were told by IUD President Walter P. Reuther that he feared the American labor movement had lost its crusading spirit and had grown flabby.

Calling for a new organizing drive to enroll in the labor federation some three million non-union industrial workers, Reuther said, "We represent in organizations a smaller percentage of the work force of America now than we did 10 years ago, or than we did at the time of the (AFL-CIO) merger." (The IUD has seven million members.)

AFL-CIO President George Meany joined Reuther in charging that organized labor was under intense attack from what they called big business and business-backed politicians. Meany said business was trying to sell the American people the idea that unions were too powerful, that wage increases were responsible for inflation and that "featherbedding" was rampant.

Reuther said the hearings held by the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field were politically inspired "fishing expeditions" intended to "get" the industrial unions. Although the activities of the Select Committee failed to damage the industrial unions, Reuther said, "American justice has been so perverted that the innocent of labor must suffer for the crimes of the few."

Reuther said the major purpose of the Labor Management and Reporting Act of 1959 (PL 86-257) was to "harass" the labor movement and that the next objective of the anti-labor elements in Congress was to impose anti-trust legislation upon the unions. "Labor," Reuther said, "is the major non-governmental countervailing force to big business power in our society. This is precisely why industry is making an effort to break up our national unions."

Resolutions adopted by the IUD at its two-day meeting called for:

- Strong civil rights legislation early in 1960 to empower the Attorney General to seek injunctions against violations of civil rights not involving voting; and to establish Federal voting registrars in districts where citizens had been denied the right to vote.
- A program of Federal aid for education covering school construction, teachers' salaries and Federal scholarships.
- Early passage of the area redevelopment bill (S 722).
- Amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act to (1) raise the minimum wage floor to \$1.25 an hour; (2) reduce gradually the 40-hour work week; (3) set up separate standards for agricultural workers including minimum wage protection; and (4) authorize additional funds for the Labor Department to enforce the Fair Labor Standards Act.
- Immediate legislation to bar discrimination against older workers anywhere in the U.S.

GOVERNMENT SECRECY

Secrecy in departments and bureaus of the Federal Government had reached a new peak, the national journalism fraternity, Sigma Delta Chi, was told Nov. 12.

A report of the fraternity's Freedom of Information Committee prepared for Sigma Delta Chi's 50th annual convention in Indianapolis concluded that increased secrecy posed "the most serious threat to the theory of open government so far in the United States history."

The committee, headed by V.M. Newton, managing editor of the Tampa (Fla.) Morning Tribune, said statements by President Eisenhower "have furnished the umbrella under which the Federal bureaucrats have effectively hidden."

The committee added, however, that "those around the President are carefully keeping from him the true state of affairs in our national problem of freedom of information."

Newton said he had received no reply to a letter written to the White House, protesting that "unnecessary secrecy" in the Federal Government had caused "great confusion in the public mind over the expenditure of our tax funds in foreign aid." Newton also said he had sent the committee's full reports for the past three years to the White House, but, he added, he doubted the President ever saw them.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Nov. 6 -- In a letter to Internal Revenue Service Commissioner Dana Latham, Rep. John E. Moss (D Calif.) charged the IRS with withholding information on a proposed new income tax rule covering deductions of lobbying expenses. (Weekly Report p. 1405)

Moss, chairman of the House Government Operations Government Information Subcommittee, said his staff was denied access to comments and suggestions from the public on the new tax proposal. According to Moss, IRS officials cited as their authority for denying the information a section of the Internal Revenue Manual. The Subcommittee then was told that the manual itself was a confidential document, Moss said.

A spokesman for IRS Nov. 12 said the contents of the Moss letter were being studied and that a reply would be forthcoming.

Nov. 10 -- President Eisenhower denied a request by Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) for access to a 1957 International Cooperation Administration report entitled "Evaluation of Viet-Nam Program." The President said disclosure of the report "would not be compatible with the national interest" and cited the "historic doctrine of the separation of powers between the three great branches of our Government." He described the report as an "internal Executive Branch communication comprising opinion and advice on official matters" for the information and use of the director of ICA. The President said the denial was not made with the "purpose of preventing the disclosure of any facts shown by the report" and that such facts would be made available as promptly as possible.

Lobbyist Registrations

Ten new registrations filed under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act were made public Sept. 19-Nov. 5, 1959.

Registrations are listed by category (with employers listed alphabetically): Business, Citizens, Farm, Foreign, Individuals, Labor, Military and Veterans, Professional. Where certain information is not listed (such as legislative interest or compensation), the information was not filed by the registrant.

Business Groups

• **EMPLOYER** -- Committee of American Steamship Lines, 1000 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- TOM KILLIFER, 1000 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C. Filed 10/21/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Promotion and advancement of the American merchant marine."

• **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- COMMITTEE FOR COOPERATIVE ADVERTISING, 570 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. Filed 10/19/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Cooperative advertising as affecting sale price for purposes of the manufacturers excise tax."

2. Registrant -- HENDRICK AND LANE, 1001 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C. Filed 8/8/59.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Previous Registrations -- Motorola Inc., Boston and Maine Railroad Co. (1957 Almanac p. 744, 749); Motorola Inc. (1958 Almanac p. 640).

• **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- SCIENCE MATERIALS CENTER INC., 59 4th Ave., New York, N.Y. Filed 10/9/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Modification of the Postal Rate Revision and Federal Employees Salary Act of 1948."

• **EMPLOYER** -- Tidewater Oil Co., Los Angeles, Calif.

Registrant -- J.A. RANSFORD, 1317 F St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 10/2/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation which may affect the oil and gas industry and/or the employer."

Citizens Groups

• **EMPLOYER** -- Palo Verde Irrigation District, Blyth, Calif.

Registrant -- ELY, McCARTY AND DUNCAN, 1200 Tower Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 10/8/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Amendments to the Colorado River Indian reservation leasing authorization to limit lands to Arizona."

Previous Registrations -- California Department of Water Resources (1957 Almanac p. 758).

Farm Groups

• **EMPLOYER** -- American National Cattlemen's Assn., 801 E. 17th Ave., Denver, Colo.

Registrant -- C.W. McMILLAN, 801 E. 17th Ave., Denver, Colo. Filed 10/2/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation of interest to the cattle industry."

Foreign Groups

• **EMPLOYER** -- Assn. of Guatemalan Sugar Mills, 5 Avenida 13-63 Zona 1, Guatemala, C.A.

Registrant -- L.S.S. ASSOCIATES, 435 E. 52nd St., New York, N.Y. Filed 10/19/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Obtaining sugar quota for the Assn. of Guatemalan Sugar Mills."

Individuals

• **EMPLOYER** -- Cyrus W. and Lucille M. Manfill, 13152 Wentworth St., Pacoima, Calif.

Registrant -- PAUL D. YAGER, Lybrand, Ross Bros. and Montgomery, 916 Investment Bldg., Washington, D.C.

Legislative Interest -- Amend Internal Revenue Code re taxable status of partnerships and proprietorships.

Professional Groups

• **EMPLOYER** -- American Medical Assn., 535 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Registrant -- HAROLD SLATER, 1523 L St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 9/22/59.

Legislative Interest -- "All bills relating to health and welfare."

Capitol Briefs

CONGRESSIONAL FELLOWS

The American Political Science Assn. announced it was receiving applications for 15 Congressional Fellowships for 1960-61, the eighth year of the program, which is financed through a Ford Foundation grant. Fellowships are available to political scientists, journalists, and members of law school faculties between the ages of 25 and 33. Applications must be submitted to APSA, 1726 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, by Feb. 15, 1960.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The Labor Department Nov. 11 announced that unemployment rose 42,000 to 3,272,000 in October while employment rose 484,000 to 66,831,000. The department said the steel strike was responsible for the rise in joblessness, which brought the unemployment rate to 6 percent of the labor force on a seasonally adjusted basis.

PRESIDENT'S TRIP

Itinerary for the President's foreign tour:

Dec. 3 -- Leaves for Rome, with a refueling stop at Gander; Dec. 4-5 -- Rome, audience with Pope John XXIII; Dec. 6 -- Ankara; Dec. 7-8 -- Karachi; Dec. 9 -- Kabul for a five-hour layover and then to India for four days (while in India the President will open the U.S. exhibit at the World Agricultural Fair Dec. 11, address the Indian parliament and visit the Taj Mahal); Dec. 14 -- Teheran for five hours and then to Athens where the President will board a cruiser for a three-day voyage in the course of which Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba will confer with the President aboard ship; Dec. 19 -- Paris for the two-day Western summit meeting; Dec. 21 -- Madrid; Dec. 22 -- Rabat for a five-hour visit before flying to Washington.

(For Around the Capitol, see p. 1487)



Bipartisan Support The majority of Democrats agreed with the majority of Republicans on half the roll-call votes taken in Congress in 1959, according to Congressional Quarterly's annual Bipartisan Support voting study. The figures show there were bipartisan majorities on exactly 50 percent of the 302 roll calls in the House and Senate. That compared with a 58 percent bipartisan score on roll calls in 1958 and a 53 percent score in 1957. Rep. August E. Johansen (R Mich.) was the foremost dissenter, standing apart from the bipartisan majority 49 percent of the time. (Page 1477)

Political Spending

Republicans returned to their accustomed place, comfortably ahead of the Democrats in the race for campaign funds, a tabulation of the latest official reports for 1959 showed. Earlier in 1959 Republicans had lagged \$183,000 behind the Democrats in campaign contributions, but by the end of August they had moved \$492,000 in front. Republicans collected \$1,494,449 and Democrats, \$1,002,368. (Page 1481)

TV Troubles

In the aftermath of the investigations of television quiz shows, the FCC announced it would widen its own investigation of radio and TV and might propose legislation to broaden its regulatory powers. Another Federal agency, the FTC, has announced a crackdown on misleading TV advertisements. The House Legislative Oversight Subcommittee will reconvene Dec. 9 and indications are that disc jockeys, suspected of accepting payoffs, will have their day in Congress. (Page 1486)

Teamsters' Political List

The newly formed political action committee of the Teamsters Union singled out as its prime 1960 election targets 56 Representatives from closely contested districts who supported strong labor-reform legislation. Only two of the 56 were Democrats; House Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) headed the list of Republicans. (Page 1485)

CQ Query Service

The Congressional Quarterly Query Service is available to subscribers by mail, phone or telegram. Send your inquiries to Congressional Quarterly Inc., 1156 19th St. N.W., Washington 8, D.C., STerling 3-8060. Many editors find it is simpler and less expensive to check through the Query Service rather than to use valuable time in the office searching for information.

Sen. Langer Dies

North Dakota's Sen. William Langer, 73, died Nov. 8 of heart failure. The Republican Senator's death left the Senate lineup at 65 Democrats, 34 Republicans and one vacancy. Langer, a high-ranking member of three committees, had been in the Senate since 1941. He was reelected in 1958 to a term expiring in January 1965. North Dakota Gov. John E. Davis was expected to appoint a Republican to fill the post pending a special election. (Page 1487)

Farm Program

Agriculture Secretary Benson called for reduced wheat price supports Nov. 10 as he unveiled what was billed as a new Administration farm program to slash support costs. The five-point program called for abandonment of the parity standard as the basis for price supports, with supports to be based instead on average market prices for recent years; for extension and expansion of the soil bank conservation reserve program; for increased market and product-use research; for revision of the "Food for Peace" program; and for expansion of the Rural Development Program to increase farmer living standards in low-income areas. (Page 1487)

Tempting California

Focus of political activity last week was California, which will send the second-largest delegations to both the Democratic and Republican conventions. Vice President Richard M. Nixon spent a week mending fences in his home state just before New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller was to arrive on the scene. Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) moved into the state as Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) completed four days of campaigning that impressed even California Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown, a would-be favorite son. Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) let it be known that he would run in the California primary if Kennedy did. (Page 1483)